

The Anaconda Standard.

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ANACONDA, MONTANA. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CASH CLOTHING CONCERN.

45 EAST PARK ST., BUTTE.

The Credit Business

Has anyone ever stopped a moment to figure what a credit business leads to? It is estimated that in certain large houses in this city that 85 per cent. of their business is done on credit, presumably to be settled on the next pay day. From a conservative estimate, based on 15 years' experience in a retail house doing a credit business, we can correctly state that fully 20 per cent. of our credits were lost entirely, and fully 10 per cent. were outstanding over one year before they were paid. Does this pay? Cannot any man or woman possessing an ordinary amount of common sense see that in order to do business at all they must make some one pay the accounts of the 20 per cent. that are lost. Who is it that pays this? Why it can only be those who pay cash for their goods, for although there may be a great many who do not pay, there are none who do not intend to pay when they get the goods, and if you attempt to charge these people more for their goods they will not buy them. It therefore stands to reason that a house doing a strictly cash business as we do can and does sell goods at a much smaller margin than a house selling on time, for if we did not we could not get the patronage of any of the 85 per cent. who buy on credit and the other 15 per cent. would not be sufficient for us to exist.

Spring Overcoats.

We have received in the past week our stock of spring overcoats, which is large and well assorted, and will interest any one who is thinking of investing. It comprises Meltons, Kerseys, Corkscrews and Cassimeres, in light and dark shades, silk and satin lined and faced. They are beauties, all bright new goods that have not been kept in camphor for the past season. We have in particular one light-colored Kersey that is good enough for a banker to wear that we have marked at \$10. Another in a dull gray, an entirely new color, worn very largely in the East, at \$18, that any credit house would ask you \$24 for, and not blush at that. In medium weight coats we have a full assortment at a price that we will guarantee to be lower than any house in town.

Boys' Clothing.

This department has been rather dull lately, owing to the fact that most of the boys were supplied before Christmas, but now it is time for the clothes to be beginning to wear out, and we are ready to supply the deficiency. In short-pants suits we have a large assortment in all grades, especially in Jerseys, which we are offering as low as \$3, and from there to \$7, the goods being largely reduced in price. For larger boys, we can fit them out for \$4, and from there to \$25, having quite an assortment of cutaway frock suits at the latter price. Come and see us, as if you need anything we can suit you, and do not forget to bring your purse, for remember we are

Strictly Cash

CASH CLOTHING CONCERN

45 EAST PARK ST., BUTTE.

AN IMPOSING PAGEANT

General Sherman's Body Escorted to the Depot by Twenty Thousand Soldiers.

AMID THE TOLLING OF BELLS

The Funeral Services Conducted in Accordance With the Catholic Faith—Arranging for the Ceremonies at St. Louis.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—New York to-day is paying every possible tribute of respect to the memory of General Sherman. The dawn of his funeral day opened bright and clear. The courts remained closed. The exchanges closed at noon, and general business was brought almost to a standstill, and all who could do so ceased their daily occupations to do honor to the dead soldier. At an early hour people began to assemble in the street opposite the residence of General Sherman. From almost every house along the street the American flag floated at half mast. There were a few visitors in the early hours of the morning. Only the most intimate friends and a few old soldiers were admitted, and the latter were obliged to show certificates that they served in the army.

Rev. Thomas Sherman, the son, whose arrival was so anxiously awaited, arrived at the house at 1:30 this morning. Just after taking an early breakfast this morning with the family he took a last look at the remains of his father. A few minutes before 11 o'clock a large floral shield was received at the house from West Point cadets. The shield was six feet in height and four feet broad, and made of white and blue immortelles and calla lilies. At 11 o'clock Secretaries Blaine, Proctor and Rusk, Generals O'Brien, Homer and Ewing arrived at the house. President Harrison will not look upon the remains of the general. The family sent an invitation to him this morning but the president kindly replied he preferred to keep with him the remembrance of the general while alive. He did not wish to see him in death when their associations had been so warm and genial.

At noon every doorstep along Seventy-first street was crowded with interested spectators and the windows were filled with expectant faces. About 12:25 a caisson, draped in black and drawn by four horses were drawn up in front of the Sherman house. The horses were mounted by regulars and army officers were in charge. Behind the caisson was an orderly leading a black charger which bore the military trappings of the general. A black velvet covering almost hid the horse from view, but the boots and saddle were plainly conspicuous.

The services of prayer began at noon and were over at 12:30. Prayers were read by Rev. Father Sherman. Close to the caisson stood the other son, P. T. Sherman. In the front parlor were all the other members of the family, Secretary Blaine and wife and Mrs. Danrosch. Father Sherman was assisted by Rev. Father Taylor and two other priests. Father Sherman in conducting the simple services read from the scriptures the passage beginning: "I am the resurrection and life." After this two selections were sung from the Oratorio of Elijah. Father Sherman again read the scriptures and the Misere from Mendelssohn was given. Prayer was then offered by the son and the services concluded with music. There were about 150 persons present at the services. The greater number were relatives, but among the friends were Mrs. Grant and Senator Cameron.

Before the arrival of the hour for the funeral procession to start, carriages containing prominent officials, both military and civil, arrived at the house. Among the visitors were George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, Hiram Hittcock, Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Presidents Cleveland and Hayes, Joseph Choate, Rear Admiral Braine, General Schofield and Governors Pattison and Bulkeley with their staffs; the senate committee in a body, wearing the usual signs of mourning, and after them came a large committee of the house. It was close on to 1 o'clock when President Harrison with Lieutenant Ernst, his aide-de-camp, reached the house.

Before the procession moved the spectators began to take positions along the line of march. The decorations along the route were not so numerous or elaborate as when General Grant was buried, but nevertheless they were strikingly handsome and in great profusion. Just about 2 o'clock a troop of Sixth cavalry formed to the left of the house in the middle of the street. Six lieutenants then appeared in the doorway bearing on their shoulders the caisson of the general, which they placed upon a waiting caisson. The members of the family, friends, invited officials and pallbearers then took their places in carriages and followed. The members of La Fayette post, G. A. R., formed on either side of the caisson. The procession then commenced to move, but very slowly, as both sides of the streets were crowded with hundreds of carriages waiting to take their places in the line.

Along the line of march from start to finish was one grand crush, and walking in the streets traversed was almost an impossibility. It appeared as if every resident of New York and surrounding cities had turned out to gaze upon the caisson that contains the remains of the great general. Along the wall of Central park on Fifty-ninth street crowds of people were seated, and at the circle, where the column began to assume definite shape, the sea of bobbing heads was simply indescribable. All along Fifth avenue a mass of people lined the sidewalks. Steps and windows and balconies on the thoroughfare were occupied until after 6 o'clock when the last of the dirge-playing bands, went by. The weather was cold and disagreeable, but there was no apparent diminution in numbers in the crowd until the last. Grizzled old Grand Army men formed a striking feature of the procession. Many of them walked on crutches. The caisson on which rested the body was received everywhere with uncovered

heads, and where the crowd had been noisy it was instantly hushed when the object of all this military display approached. In Fifth avenue, from Twenty-second to Fourteenth, the crush of people was so great that the mounted police had great difficulty in clearing a passage. At Washington square all except the regular military escort were dismissed. The caisson with its escort then turned into Broadway and down to Canal street, from which point the ferry was soon made. The gates were thrown open and the caisson driven aboard the boat, escorted by Lafayette post under General Viele. A few minutes later the funeral party was aboard, the boat swung out into the stream and the great funeral, the last tribute which the metropolis could pay, was over.

When the boat reached Jersey City another throng of thousands of people was met. A large force of police and the Fourth regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, were drawn up between the ferry entrance and the north end of the depot, beyond which stood a special train. The military presented arms, colors were lowered, the drum corps played a dirge and church bells tolled as the caisson passed from the boat to the train. A guard of honor from the New Jersey National guard was at hand to accompany the remains through the state. The funeral train was made up of seven cars. The remains were carried in a combination car. Others were occupied by the guard of honor, congressional committees and family. The combination car was festooned heavily with black draperies. Other cars were less elaborately draped. The train left Jersey City at 6:45 p. m.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Completing Arrangements for the Reception of the Remains.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—The general committee of arrangement for the funeral ceremonies of General Sherman held a meeting this morning. The chairman of the executive committee stated that 20 members of the Missouri general assembly would participate in the exercises. General Merritt received a telegram from Cincinnati stating that 1,000 members of the society of the Army of Tennessee would arrive Saturday and had been assigned a place with the Loyal Legion.

In accordance with instructions received from Washington, General Merritt provided for a guard at the tomb which will remain as long as necessary. Information was received that General Schofield will be present.

The Day in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 19.—The people of this city observed the day as a half holiday out of respect for General Sherman. Flags were displayed at half mast on all sides. Many of the stores are closed, and but little business was transacted in the courts. The public schools closed at noon.

SHERMAN'S RELIGION.

The General's Son Sets at Rest All Doubt in the Matter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman was seen by a reporter this morning. Touching the subject of General Sherman's religious belief he said in a positive way that will remove all doubt on the matter: "My father was baptized in the Catholic church, married in the Catholic church, attended the Catholic church until the outbreak of the civil war. Since that time my father has not been a communicant, but always said to me: 'If there is any true religion it is the Catholic religion.' A week ago to-day my father received absolution and extreme unction at the hands of Father Taylor. My father was unconscious at the time, but this fact has no important bearing on the sacrament could be administered to any person whose mind could be interpreted as desirous of receiving them. I will hold services over my father's remains at 12 o'clock to-day in the presence of the immediate family. They will embrace the reading of the regular funeral services prescribed by the ritual of the Catholic church."

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

None of the Exhibition Buildings Will Be Placed on the Lake Front.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—A squad of carpenters resumed work on the world's fair buildings at Jackson park this morning, and were not molested. The men will be put to work grading next Monday. The contractors propose to employ only American citizens. The unions, it is reported, are not, however, entirely satisfied with the clause prohibiting alien labor. They want a definite statement that union labor will be employed, and the eight-hour rule enforced on all work connected with the fair. To this end a committee from various unions will labor with the directory at its next meeting.

A local paper says this evening: "It is understood it has been practically decided to abandon the idea of placing any part of the exposition on the lake front. The difficulties in the way were numerous, and it was feared they would be insurmountable in the brief time that remains for preliminary arrangements. This statement is not yet officially confirmed."

Their Bodies Recovered.

Special to the Standard.

BELLEVEUE, Idaho, Feb. 19.—It required three days for 30 men and 40 horses to break a road from Ketchum to Boulder, a distance of 15 miles, to recover the bodies of Briggs Hampton and Charles Spears, who were buried in the snowslide a week ago to-day. The body of Briggs Hampton, accompanied by his father, was shipped to Salt Lake by this evening's train.

Removed to Galway.

DERLIN, Feb. 18.—William O'Brien and John Dillon were transferred from Clonmel to Galway jail this morning. The inhabitants of Tipperary got wind of the affair and assembled in crowds at the station and enthusiastically cheered the prisoners as they passed.

Fire in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—Fire broke out yesterday in the apartments of the empress, but the flames were promptly extinguished and only slight damage was done. The czar personally directed the operations of the firemen.

IT'S LAID ON THE SHELF

A Test Vote on the Eight-Hour Bill Stands 30 to 20.

NO MORE SHOW FOR IT NOW

Yesterday's Action Believed to Have Settled the Matter in This Session—Repealing the Gag Law.

Special to the Standard.

HELENA, Feb. 19.—The eight-hour bill was defeated in the house committee of the whole to-day by a vote of 30 to 20. Another vote will be taken to-morrow when the committee's recommendation is presented, but it is not likely to change. It is the general opinion now that the eight-hour proposition is laid out, but it may appear in another bill to be used as a substitute. The bill known as No. 6, of which Mr. Breen is the author, was taken up on special order at 11 o'clock this morning. The gallery was filled with visitors, including mining superintendents, miners from Butte, Granite and Marysville, ex-Marshall George W. Irvine, President Eddy of the Butte Miners' union, President Gilfillan of the Granite Miners' union, Superintendent Plummer of Elkhorn, Col. J. B. Read of the *Inter Mountain* and others. The bill is very short simply declaring that all parties to contracts for more than eight-hours labor underground shall be subject to penalty.

Amendments were presented to include all laboring classes but these were defeated and then the debate on the bill commenced in earnest and lasted until 5 o'clock. Mr. Penrose made an earnest argument against the bill, dwelling particularly on the inopportune time for presenting it. The state of the market would compel many companies to close down if it became a law. He said he had been a miner since the age of 7 and was a friend of miners, but this bill was not in their best interest. He had led the boys to victory in the Blue Bird case and was willing to lead them again. But he was opposed to the eight-hour movement because it was inopportune, not because he objected to the principle involved. He deplored a conflict of labor and capital at this time and said that only professional working men sought to bring one about. Many mines would close, he said, if the law should pass and distress among the miners would be the result.

Mr. Toole eloquently discussed the question from the standpoint of interference with personal liberty, and made arguments to show that the bill was a bad measure at this time.

Mr. Woodson spoke of the situation in the mines and predicted disaster in the event of the passage of the bill. He warned the friends of the bill that its passage would result in a reduction of wages and general paralysis of business. He said the state had just passed through a crisis and could not stand another. He feared they were discussing the substance for the shadow and that they were plunging directly into a sea of disaster.

Mr. Hardenbrook and Mr. Wing and Mr. Blakely spoke against the passage of the bill. On the other side Mr. Breen, in an exhaustive speech, told of the danger of employment, the need of the law on sanitary grounds and the tendency of owners to grow rich at the expense of employees. He cited instances in the mining history of Butte to prove his statements and showed petitions from 5,000 miners for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Wallace showed the bill was in conformity with similar bills in other states. He discussed it from a legal standpoint and presented statements of dividends to show that mines would still continue to run.

Mr. Howey's reasons for the passage of the bill were principally because of the great accumulations of fortunes in this country. He favored a more even disposition of wealth. He believed in a fair division of profit between capital and labor. He was not in a hurry to see all the mines of Montana exhausted at once. Coming generations would work the mines on an eight-hour basis. He wanted some of the profits kept at home and not sent to the east and west while the pitance of \$3.50 per day was paid to the men who incurred all the danger and did all the work.

The test vote came when Mr. Toole moved that the committee recommend that the bill do not pass. It was as follows:

Yeas—Harrow, dem.; Beach, dem.; Boardman, rep.; Baker, rep.; Blair, rep.; Blakely, dem.; Carney, dem.; Clark, dem.; Cory, rep.; Crutcher, rep.; Goodman, rep.; Greenough, rep.; Hardenbrook, dem.; H. Ryan, rep.; Harbison, rep.; Hotter, rep.; Hughes, dem.; Humbert, dem.; Kempland, dem.; McElwee, dem.; Newcomer, rep.; Norton, rep.; Penrose, dem.; Poole, dem.; Toole, dem.; Thompson, rep.; Waite, rep.; Wing, rep.; Woodson, dem.; Troby, dem.; total, 29.

Nays—Breen, dem.; Burns, dem.; Day, dem.; Francis, dem.; Hattie, rep.; Higgins, dem.; Hoffman, rep.; Hollywood, dem.; Hershey, rep.; Howey, rep.; Lochray, rep.; Lund, rep.; Moran, rep.; Monteath, rep.; Phillips, rep.; Roberts, rep.; Schmidt, dem.; Stebbins, rep.; Wallace, dem.; Whaley, dem.; total, 20.

Not voting—Dussault, Atchell.

The house at its night session passed the bill repealing the gag law. The vote stood as follows:

Yeas—Harrow, Blakely, Breen, Burns, Carney, Crutcher, Day, Dussault, Frank, Hardenbrook, Hattie, Higgins, Hollywood, Howey, Hughes, Humbert, Lochray, Lund, McElwee, Mitchell, Monteath, Phillips, Penrose, Poole, Schmidt, Toole, Troby, Thompson, Wallace, Whaley, Wing—31.

Nays—Beach, Boardman, Blair, Blake, Clark, Cory, Goodman, Greenough, Harlan, Harrington, Hoffman, Hatter, Hershey, Newcomer, Norton, Stebbins, Waite, Woodson—18.

Absent or not voting—Eaton, Kempland, Moran, Roberts.

examiners. Senate bill for the appointment of a mineral land commissioner at a salary of \$3,000 a year.

These bills were reported favorably by senate committee of the whole: Senate bill providing for removal of state treasurer in case of deficiency or default; house bill to pay the salary and expenses of the veterinary surgeon; house bill to make an appropriation for the historical society.

The committee also ordered a favorable report on the bill fixing the pay of members of the legislature at \$6 a day; the speaker of the house and the president of the senate \$10 each, and the mileage at 20 cents per mile. The committee also reported the house bill making appropriations for the care of the insane; house bill to pay the salaries and expenses of the inspector of mines and his deputy.

Notices of bills were given in the senate as follows: By Senator Hedges—ceding to the United States jurisdiction over grounds needed for public building; by Senator Goddard—to cure defects in conveyances of land.

IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

Ingalls Tenders His Resignation as President of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Vance's credentials of re-election were read and filed. The morning hour was devoted to the consideration of routine business. Ingalls, who was occupying the chair in the absence of the vice-president, who was attending General Sherman's funeral services in New York, tendered his resignation as president pro tempore of the senate, to take effect when his successor should be selected. After Ingalls' remarks the Indian depredations bill was taken up, and Edmunds' motion to strike out Section 3, which provides that no claim by Indians shall be allowed by courts on the unsupported testimony of an Indian, was agreed to. A motion by Hoar, to strike out the clause providing for the adjudication and payment of claims of Indians who have suffered loss of property through other tribes or white men, was agreed to. Davis offered an amendment to add to section 4 a proviso that limitation of time shall not apply to or bar claims for compensation for Indian depredations in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas or Dakota in 1862 or thereafter. On motion of Chandler, the amendment was laid on the table. On motion of Chandler, the date was changed to July, 1865. The bill was passed, and goes to the conference. The senate bill authorizing the Coos Bay and Roseburg railroad company to construct a bridge across the Coal bank slough in Oregon was passed. The Nicaragua canal bill was taken up, and the senate adjourned.

In the House.

A bill for the relief of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians in Wisconsin was agreed to. The action of the democrats in demanding the yeas and nays on every motion was considered on both sides of the house as an obstacle to the passage of the shipping bill. The house went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill, but without disposing of it the committee arose and the house took a recess.

TROUBLE IN THE SPRING.

American Horse Says the Indian Bureau Shut the Mouths of the Sioux.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The band of Sioux, who arrived here on Tuesday on their return from Washington to Pine Ridge, left for their destination last night. Before leaving American Horse made the significant declaration: "I signed the Sioux reservation ceding treaty, but when I saw how the mouths of my people were closed in Washington I told Little Chief Noble that I would no longer be a leader of my people, but would mingle with them as a warrior in the ranks rather than lift my voice again in behalf of the white man." Louis Pirouet of Standing Rock agency and one of the interpreters with the party said that in view of this last visit and the excitement of last fall there will be some trouble in the spring.

THE WHITECHAPEL CASE.

Saddler Says the Authorities Are Suppressing Evidence in His Favor.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The steamship fireman, Saddler, who was remanded for further examination on the charge of having murdered the woman known as "Carrot Nell" in Whitechapel, has written a letter to a member of the union to which he belongs. In this communication Saddler asks his fellow unionists to get the newspapers to watch the case, declaring the police are quashing evidence favorable to him, with the object of hurrying his conviction. Saddler denies buying or selling the knife stained with human blood which the police claim to have traced to his possession.

He Modelled Garfield's Bust.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Herr Leussen, the sculptor who modelled the bust of President Garfield, died suddenly to-day from apoplexy. When the news of the death of Leussen was communicated to his wife she was so overcome with grief that she was seized with convulsions, and shortly afterwards died in a fit, despite the efforts made to save her life.

Bringing Home the Survivors.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The steamship Darian, from Norant bay, West Indies, arrived to-day and brought the survivors of the bark Topsy, that went ashore on Cayman's Island. Captain Mackenzie, the two mates, a seaman and a cabin boy of the Topsy were drowned.

Death of Mrs. T. E. Picotte.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD. BELLEVEUE, Idaho, Feb. 19.—Mrs. T. E. Picotte, wife of the editor of the *Hailey Times*, died in that city last evening, after a long and painful illness.

Foster's Conference With Harrison.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Ex-Governor Foster of Ohio denied to-night that the president summoned him here. He had a long talk with the president to-day but would not say about what.

A Japanese Dignitary Dead.

YOKAHAMA, Feb. 19.—Prince Sanjo, president of council of court and custodian of grand seal, is dead.

FREE COINAGE DOOMED

The President Will Put the Bill in His Inside Pocket.

ENEMIES IN OUR RANKS

A Montana Mining Man Appears Before the Coinage Committee in the Character of an Opponent to the Silver Bill.

Special to the Standard.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The opponents of free silver in the coinage committee have done about all they contracted to do to kill the silver bill or any other bill that looks like free coinage. All the president wanted was to be able to put the bill in his pocket without going to the length of vetoing it. The vote on the report of the bill is to be taken in the committee to-morrow. If it should be reported to the house to-morrow afternoon and passed at the afternoon session it would get to the president Friday night, if it was not held until Saturday by some subordinate who was in the service of the opponents of the bill. But if it should get to the president on Friday night, and he could not find time to approve it before the close of congress on March 3, it would die, because it had been in his hands ten days and there would be no one here in a position to revive it. It can scarcely reach him before Monday or Tuesday. This delay is explained plainly enough.

Editor O'Dwyer of the *Great Falls Tribune* is in the city and reports that everybody in Montana is interested more in the silver bill than in any subject of legislation in congress.

William H. Beck, a man who says he is engaged in mining operations in Montana, was a witness before the coinage committee to-day against free coinage and his opposition was based upon the ground that free coinage would decrease instead of increasing the price of silver.

THE HEARING RESUMED.

A Letter From Ex-Governor White Read Before the Coinage Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Before the house coinage committee the examination of Newland was completed. J. S. Moore, the "Parsee merchant," made a statement to-day to the effect that it was not the demonetization of silver by the United States which caused a decline in the value of silver, but a smaller demand for silver in India and a larger supply of silver, due to the importance and improvement in transportation among the Indian provinces.

Bartine closely questioned Moore and called his attention to the fact that the statements were in conflict with testimony before the English royal commission, but Moore insisted his statements were correct nevertheless.

William H. Beck, who is engaged in silver mining in Montana, opposed free coinage on the ground that he believed the present law, which took 54,000,000 ounces of silver annually out of the market and absolutely locked it up, was a better thing for the silver miner than free coinage, under which all silver would be on the market. He did not think free coinage legislation alone could raise the price of silver bullion to its coin value. He read a letter from ex-Governor White of Montana, expressing gratification at the fact that free coinage could not pass this congress, and declaring that free coinage would be a great disaster to the silver industry. The sentiment of the people, the letter said, was changing. If congress were to pass a free coinage law, he insisted it should be provided that gold dollars could be exchanged at the treasury for silver dollars, and vice versa, and if either metal went up or down the government should stand in the breach and bear the loss.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

What Is Going On In and About the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The house committee on foreign affairs has decided to recommend concurrence in all senate amendments to the diplomatic and consular bill, except the Hawaiian cable project. The house committee has already reported a separate bill for a charter for that company with a government guarantee, which was prepared with great care and caution and which is regarded as a more practical proposition than that of the senate.

A bill was introduced in the senate to-day granting a pension of \$2,500 a year to the widow of Admiral Porter.

Senator Davis to-day presented a proposed amendment for Senator Farwell to the sundry civil bill, appropriating \$2,500 to be used in propagating and distributing reindeer in Alaska for the use of the natives.

Barbed Wire Men Disagree.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The barbed wire men failed to bring their negotiations to a conclusion to-day. According to one gentleman, obstacles arose at every turn, and the prospect is now for another fight on the old lines. It is intimated Washburn and Moen never intended to sell out. If another meeting is held it will probably be in Pittsburgh.

Meeting of N. P. Directors.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Northern Pacific directors to-day declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. They also decided to resume work on all projected extensions and push them to completion.

Knew What He Was Saying.

From the Buffalo Express. Mother-in-law (reproachfully)—You used to say you wished me to occupy the place of your own dear mother. Son-in-law (sincerely)—Of course, I did. She is in heaven, you know.

A Poer.

From the Indianapolis Journal. She—Yes; you are perfectly sure you shall always love me, but I don't know. You men are all deceivers. He—How do you know.